[0086] ÿ further information: user ID, profile ID

[0087] ÿ SMS data: empty, or additional SMS user data header or text message

[0088] A unique user data header indicator UHI must be defined for each type of dedicated MMS message.

[0089] A mapping table could appear as follows:

TABLE 1

Exemplary Assignment of Information Element Identifiers (IEI)

Type of Dedicated MMS Message	IEI-Code
MMS user message	20
MMS notification	21
MMS session establishment	22
MMS receipt (of establishment)	23
MMS explicit notification-query	24
MMS ACK/NACK of submission (1)	25
MMS ACK/NACK of submission (2)	26
MMS ACK/NACK of delivery	27
MMS pull-push	28

[0090] FIG. **2** shows the structure of an SMS short message of the first type A in GSM, in a second specific embodiment of the method according to the present invention.

[0091] The second specific embodiment according to FIG. **2** is similar to the first specific embodiment, but, in the example for the MMS session establishment, it includes a WCMP (wireless control message protocol) user data header having an embedded MMS protocol.

[0092] Identification UHI of this user data header is done in the form of hexadecimal 09, in accordance with the standards GSM 03.40 V7.1.0 (11/1998) Technical Realization of the Short Message Service (SMS); Point-to-Point (PP) and 3G 23.040 V3.2.0 (10/1999) Technical Realization of the Short Message Service (SMS); and Point-to-Point (PP).

[0093] As shown in FIG. **2**, user data header SM-DH begins with user data header length UHL. This is then followed by identification UHI of the first header, which is now, in this case, hex. 09 for WCMP. This is then followed by the length of this user data header element UHEL, which is, in this case, the necessary length of the WCMP header (including the entire embedded MMS protocol). Last come the WCMP fields in the MMS protocol, which are referred to here as MMSP. These first of all include a designation MMSI (also called an MMS identifier), which indicates that an MMS protocol is implemented with the help of this WCMP field. The subsequent identifier MMSNI indicates the type of this MMS protocol. It therefore specifies what type of MMS message it is, and consequently corresponds to the content of parameter UHI in the first specific embodiment. Parameter MMSC indicates, in turn, the user ID and profile ID in the example of MMS session establishment.

[0094] Similarly to the first exemplary embodiment, a unique indicator must be defined for each type of message.

[0095] A mapping table could look like this:

TABLE 2

Exemplary Assignment of MMSNI Codes

Type of Dedicated MMS Message	MMSNI-Code
MMS user message	0
MMS notification	1
MMS session establishment	2

TABLE 2-continued

Exemplary Assignment of MMSNI Codes

Type of Dedicated MMS Message	MMSNI-Code
MMS receipt (of establishment)	3
MMS explicit notification-query	4
MMS ACK/NACK of submission (1)	5
MMS ACK/NACK of submission (2)	6
MMS ACK/NACK of delivery	7
MMS pull-push	8

[0096] FIG. **3** shows the structure of an SMS short message of the second type B in GSM, in a third specific embodiment of the method according to the present invention.

[0097] While the user data header was used in the two aforementioned embodiments to produce MMS notifications, it is also conceivable to use the TP-PID for identifying such a notification. In this case, the service center participates in the protocol while, in the two aforementioned specific embodiments, it only forwards the data in a transparent manner.

[0098] In the present example, it is assumed that the MMS relay executes a special MMS protocol with the SMSC, i.e. notifications for the user are transmitted from the MMS relay to the SMSC in a special MMS format, in order to transmit these messages to the user or transmit notifications from the user to the MMS relay, via the SMSC.

[0099] In the SMSC, these notifications are then converted from SMS into the MMS format (and vice versa), in a manner similar to how SMS can be converted to fax today.

[0100] To this end, parameter TP-PID in SMS short message SM' is set to a specific value MMSI for the MMS service. This specification establishes for the transmitter and receiver, that further information specific to MMS protocol follows in the user data. The appearance of these may be as follows.

[0101] An additional MMS message identifier MMNSI' indicates the type of notification, e.g. an MMS session establishment which is sent from the user to the MMS relay. For example, these identifiers MMNSI' may again be constructed like the parameters MMSNI in Table 2, and may take up 8 bits for display. A field MMSL, which is, e.g. 8 bits wide, defines the length of the following MMS information items, MMSC. These are independent of the type of notification. In the case of the MMS session establishment, the user ID and the ID of the desired profile may be communicated in MMSC, as mentioned.

[0102] Depending on whether telematic interworking or message handling is desired, the TP-PID may be present in the form <001xxxxx> (e.g. <00110011>) or <01xxxxxx> (e.g. <01001000>).

[0103] Although the present invention is described above, based on preferred exemplary embodiments, the method is not limited to them, but can be modified in a plurality of ways.

[0104] In particular, the present invention is not limited to the mentioned telecommunications networks and the services available in them. In addition, the structure of the short messages may be varied. Other criteria, such as network utilization, etc. may also be used to determine which messages of the first message service are to be sent by the second message service.

1-11. (canceled)

12. A method for transmitting messages in a telecommunications network including a first message service and a second message service, the method comprising: